(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2623.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1797.

LEGHORN, *January* 25.

BY some Tuscan vessels arrived from Porto Ferrajo, we learn, that the British are making preparations to evacuate the island of Elbe, part of their artillery being already embarked; and that 2000 of their troops will be conveyed to Civita Vecchia, at which place they will form the garrison.

We hear from Florence, that the marquis Manfredini, in an interview with general Buonaparte, has signed a convention for the evacuation of Tuscan.

The grand duke is to pay two millions, of which 800,000l. immediately, 1,200,000 when the French evacuate this city, which will not take place while the English retain possession of Porto Ferrajo.

This treaty is not condemned at Florence as a proof that the French have no ulterior views on Tuscany—although they may evacuate Leghorn (which becomes useless to them if the English withdraw themselves from Elbe,) they will still be able to give the law to the grand duke, and we fear that should the war continue the French will drive all the branches of the house of Austria from Italy.

Some commotions have happened at Bologna, in Corsica, excited by priests and monks; but three of the ring-leaders being shot, tranquillity was restored.

BASLE, *January* 6.

At the last interview between the French and Austrian generals, concerning the evacuation of the Tete du Pont of Huninguen, the ambassador of the republic (Barthelemi) assisted with his suit, and a number of Frenchmen and foreigners—every point being settled, the French marched, colours flying, drums beating, and recrossed the Rhine at the sound of cannon in about twenty large boats. Nothing could be more interesting than the cordiality, esteem and even friendship, which reigned between the French and Austrian generals, officers and soldiers, during the five days of the armistice. The prince of Furstemberg, the generals Wolf, Prolich, Boilba, and prince Charles, who likewise was there for some time, were continually praising the bravery and abilties of the French when in conversation with the generals Ferrino, Dufour, the old, every one respectively, expressed their wish to see an end put to such a murderous and desolating war. Numbers of Swiss were intermixed with the French and Austrians, and joined them in the same sentiments.

BRUSSELS, 22 *Pluviose, Feb.* 10.

Five thousand pioneers are constantly employed on the intrenchments erected on the banks of the Nahn and Moselle, as well as on the intrenched camp which covers Dusseldorff, and the fortifications of that city; besides this, the town of Juliers on the left bank is now fortified with the utmost care, lines are formed behind the Roer, and the important fortress of Maestricht, is put in a respectable state of defence. In short every preparation is made to receive the enemy, who seem to incline his operations towards the Lower Rhine.

General Moreau having visited the lines of Kreutznach, the intrenched camp of Treves and Luxemburg, he is now inspecting the left bank of the Rhine, as far as Dusseldorff, at which place a grand council of war will be held on his arrival.

Generals Bournonville and Kleber arrived here the day before yesterday, on their way to Paris.

Several Austrian regiments who were in winter quarters, have received orders to march to Italy to prevent Buonaparte's victorious army from penetrating in the Tyrolese.

February 22.

Letters from the banks of the Rhine, state the plan of the campaign intended by the French generals upon the banks of that state, which was to be purely defensive, is wholly changed, since the enemy have found themselves obliged to march a great part of their forces in Italy, in consequence of Buonaparte's victories. It is now certain that the French armies will again penetrate into the heart of Germany, to operate a powerful diversion, which shall oblige the enemy again to separate his forces to defend the interior of the empire.

General Hoche is every instant expected at the army of the Sambre and Meuse, with a numerous suite of superior officers—it is not known what command that general will have, but it is believed that he will be put at the head of the army of the North, reinforced by two divisions of that of the Sambre and Meuse. General Moreau, after having visited all the positions occupied by the republican troops on the right bank, is returned to Cologne, whither he has ordered his head quarters to be transferred.

The right wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse posted in the Hundsruck, is every day weakened by detachts for Italy. Already 18 or 20,000 men have marched for that destination.

VIENNA, *January* 21.

A courier has brought here the astonishing reverses of our army in Italy. This unexpected news has produced a very strong sensation, which is considerably more than that of discouragement. Orders were immediately given to march the corps of reserve from Austria, Bohemia and Hungary: The Hungarian force is estimated at 60,000 men.

BRISGAU, *February* 1.

The united estates of Anterior Austria have been convoked by his royal highness; they assembled to deliberate upon the plan of raising the inhabitants in a mass. It is hoped, that with a part of the army, they will be able to defend the bank of the Rhine, while the rest of the army is employed elsewhere.

TYROL, *February* 1.

The head quarters of general Alvinzy have been removed to Borzen—The corps which was near Balsano, and has now taken another concentrated position to cover Friouli, will be reinforced by some Hungarian regiments, which are already on their march. The troops who were near Roveredo have been withdrawn, since the Imperial army begins to collect more and more in the west of Tyrol, in order to receive the numerous reinforcements which are on their march.

PARIS, *February* 14.

No sooner had the courier arrived with the official news of the reduction of Mantua, than the head of the bureaux of the Directory held a council upon the means of paying their part of the public gratitude to the brave army of Italy!

Abstract—Authentic—from Buonaparte's letter, dated at Faenza, February 3.

From Trent the furious campaign against the pope commenced—the junction of general Massena and Joubert was affected. On the first of February, general Victor lodged at Imola, first town in the Papal estates. The Papal forces cut the bridges on the Senio, which were lined with cannon; they were attacked and defeated, with the loss of twenty-four cannon, eight pair of colours, 1000 prisoners, having had 4 or 500 killed. The French lost about 40 men.

The town of Faenza was the next object, whose inhabitants sounded the tocsin and prepared to defend themselves; but a few discharges of our cannon proved sufficient.

Sorly is also taken by general Victor, and he was then on his march to Cezeane.

LIVERPOOL, *March* 2.

Upwards of 1000 names are entered upon the books as volunteers, and this valuable port, which has hitherto appeared so vulnerable, except for its banks, is now put in such a state of defence as to defy every attempt of the enemy; and we hope this example will be followed by every seaport in the kingdom.

At the meeting of the deputy-lieutenants on Monday last, at Prescot, to enrol the supplementary militia, the people came forward with great spirit and alacrity; their zeal and anxiety to serve their country, was expressed with the utmost effusions of loyalty.

The corps of cavalry and infantry now forming, under the command of several very respectable gentlemen, for the protection of this great and opulent town, are highly pleasing.

From the CHESTER COURANT.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1797.

Expresses to lieutenant-general White, arrived on Sunday night and yesterday morning, confirming the account of the French troops, to the number of twelve hundred, who had landed in Pembrokeshire, being taken prisoners. They were attacked by the few troops that could be assembled, and surrounded by the country people, armed with pitchforks, &c.

The Cardigan militia have much distinguished themselves, as well as the small military parties who could be collected, and the universal alacrity and spirit of the inhabitants were such as to have insured success, had the number of the French been ten times as great. The shipping who brought these troops, immediately on their defeat, set sail with the utmost precipitation.

We are happy to learn that the Cardiganshire militia, whose behaviour whilst resident in this city was so conspicuously decent and orderly, have, under their officers, major Lewis and capt. Brooke, so eminently confirmed the good opinion which was entertained of their courage and military spirit.

The above important intelligence was yesterday communicated to the first division of the supplementary militia, under arms, when every loyal effusion of manly British spirit was exhibited in such a manner, as nothing but the fullest attachment to their king and country could produce.

LONDON, *February* 5.

The emperor of Russia has dismissed general Prince Subow from his command.

Johnson, the noted pugilist, died a few days since, at Phillsborough, in Ireland. He fought sixteen stage battles, and was never subdued but once, viz. in his celebrated contest with Big Ben.

February 13.

From Petersburg there is a very long detail of the public reception of the king of Poland by the emperor and empress of Russia. This ci-devant monarch, it is said, has obtained permission to visit Italy for his health.

The great demand for cattle for the navy has one evil, which will be felt more severely at some future period than even at present, dear at butcher's meat is: this is in killing off cattle so small and young to supply the public, by which the breed is diminished already to a degree hardly to be conceived.

On Wednesday last an auctioneer went to Croydon to sell some effects; an attorney followed with a statute of bankruptcy; and of course there was a detainer against the money received. The auctioneer, on his return to town, was stopped on Brixton Causeway, by a highwayman, who desired him to deliver. Mr. Hammer replied, he had some money, it was true, in his pocket, but it was not his own—he receiving it in a law cause, which was yet to be determined—and as it was matter of law, he hoped the highwayman would not insist upon it. The road-collector said he had a respect for the laws; and as he trusted to its mercy on some future occasion, he should not interrupt the progress of justice—"Go, therefore, (says he) unmolested—Honour is the watch word!"

March 2.

An account was this day received in town from the eastern coast, which states, that a small squadron of French frigates, and a powerful flotilla of gun-boats, arrived at Dunkirk on Sunday, on board of which 20,000 troops were in readiness to embark.

This statement may be true, but what fears are to be entertained in consequence of such an armament, under so contemptible a convoy?—The ocean on every side is now covered with British cruisers, and the grand fleet, of 24 sail of the line and 20 frigates, are only waiting for a fair wind to put to sea.—Nothing has yet been heard of the ships which landed the French banditti on the coast of Pembrokeshire.

Yesterday morning arrived the Paris papers down to the date of the 10th of Feb. inclusive. The most interesting matter they contain is the form of the capitulation of Mantua.

March 7.

By some British officers who arrived in town yesterday from France, but whose names we deem it improper to mention in a public paper, we have the following particulars, upon the authenticity the public may rely. These gentlemen state, that France is in the utmost confusion—several discoveries have been made by the Directory, that by various bodies, and in various parts of France, a revolution was intended at the period of the general elections—in consequence of which, the projected invasion of this country is, for the present, suspended, and all the troops along the coast, as far as Brest, were on their march to Paris and its vicinity.

The plan of an invasion of this country, however, the British nation may be assured, is not laid aside. After the elections are over it will unquestionably be put in execution, as there are about 100,000 men, whom the French government wish to get rid of.—Had it not been for the interruption given by the elections, the invasion was intended to have been made about the present time.—The delay, we have no doubt, will only increase the certainty of our security against all their attempts, by an increase of preparation to resist them. There is an almost universal cry in France for peace.

We yesterday morning received, by express, Paris papers to the 4th, and Brussels papers to the 2d inst.

Buonaparte, still penetrating farther into Italy, states, in a letter, dated from head quarters at Macerata, on the 13th ult. that he hoped to be that evening at Foligne, 60 miles from Rome. Of the treasure of Loretto, the value of which was estimated at three millions of livres Tournois, only one million had fallen into his possession.

In a subsequent letter, dated from Ancona, on the 18th, the same general mentions, that the French troops had got possession of Umbria, the country of Beragio, and the small province of Canorino.

General Colli, according to a letter from Rome, on the 5th ult. was employing every means to check the progress of the enemy, and had even embodied a part of the felons in order to augment his army.

A Brussels paper of the 27th ult. contains a letter from Vienna, dated on the 9th ult. mentioning, that the pope was expected in that capital, and that he was to take up his abode in the palace of his nuncio there. The levy of recruits was rigorously pursued, and

Vienna alone was to furnish, at its own expence, 6000 men—an ordinance, for levying the Hungarians in a mass, was to be published in a few days—all were in arms in Upper and Lower Austria, and proper organization was only requisite, for of men there was abundance.

Letters received yesterday from Castle Douglas and Carlisle, mention, that a great firing was heard on Tuesday evening last, supposed to proceed from some engagement at sea. It was conjectured to have taken place somewhere near Whitehaven.

Yesterday morning two mails arrived from Lisbon, brought by the King George packet to Falmouth, in in 3 days. The following article is extracted from the journal of that vessel:

"The St. Trinidada, of 130 guns, was seen the same evening of the action, with the loss of her main-mast, and her lower deck ports in the water. On the day following, our reconnoitring frigates could discover only 21 sail of the Spanish; it was, therefore, supposed that the St. Trinidada must either have been towed away by another line of battle ship, or sunk, which was most likely the case."

We have entertained an idea, for some days, that the Frenchmen landed in Pembrokeshire, were brought to our coast on an regular military expedition, but merely that the French government might rid itself of men who were considered as unfit even for the society of France. This supposition is confirmed by the following article extracted from L'Eclair of the 21st ult.

Brest, Feb. 12.

A project for regimenting the felons of this port has been for some time spoken of.—Some would not believe it, because it would be contrary to the constitution—while others rejected the idea that the government could dream of employing such means against the enemies of the republic. This project, however, is no longer a chimera, but is on the point of being put into execution. A small expedition, composed of the frigates Vengeance and Resolution, the corvette Constance, and the lugger Vautour, are immediately to sail, under the orders of the chief of division Castagnier.

Yesterday and the day before, about twelve hundred felons, chosen from amongst the robbers, deserters, and other refractory soldiers, were embarked on board of these vessels—they are organized into a corps, under the orders of chiefs taken from amongst them, and are armed and cloathed alike.

Their actual destination is unknown, but it is presumed to be against some foreign country. It is impossible to paint the joy of these new kind of soldiers; it approaches to enthusiasm, and is doubtless produced by the promises made to them, and which they themselves only know: but I cannot think they ought to be of a nature to put them on a level with brave soldiers.

BOSTON, *April 5.*

Extract from a letter dated Algiers, January 16, 1797.

"Peace is concluded with the United States and Algiers and Tripoli, but not with Tunis, the bey demanding double the subsidy he did four months ago, in consequence of which the dey of Algiers has declared war against him. His army marched 18 days ago, with orders to put to death every one taken in arms against him. Between two and three hundred prisoners are taken and put to death; their ears and beards are sent into the dey as trophies."

From the Havanna, March 11.

"The admission of dry goods has not yet taken place; and I am lately told, that our produce also is in doubt—should an embargo take place, they will be glad to have it."

BENNINGTON, (*Vermont*) *Feb. 2.*

On the 4th ult. Mr. Amos Pierce of Georgia, in this state, was deprived in the course of a few hours of two children; the particulars of the sorrowful affair are told to us as follows:—Two children, the one 6, the other 2 years old, were playing cheerly around the room where unhappily stood a kettle of scalding water uncovered, the eldest with the other upon her back, fell backwards into the kettle; the eldest one was taken from the water, and stripped of her cloaths, before the other was discovered to be in the kettle; as the youngest was snatched from the water she gave one piercing shriek and breathed no more—the eldest died the morning following.

NEW YORK, *April 6.*

Last evening the ship Chesapeake, captain Wise, arrived at this port in 38 days from Bourdeaux.

By the Chesapeake we have received letters and papers; Bourdeaux dates to the 21st of February, and Paris dates to the 18th February, inclusive.

The letters contain no politics.

The paper's confirmation of the fall of Mantua, and entering Trent. The late hour at which we received them, rendered it impossible to translate largely for this day's Argus.

The articles on the subject of Mantua here follow:

ARMY OF ITALY.

General Kellerman, commander in Lombardy, to the minister of war, dated Milan, 5th of February.

"I profit by the courier, expedited by general Buonaparte from the Romaine, and which announces to the Directory the defeat of the pope's troops, to announce also, the surrender of Mantua, which I received last evening, by a courier from Mantua itself. It is very possible that the general, occupied in the Romaine, had not received this news on the departure of his courier. The garrison are prisoners of war, and will be sent into Germany to be exchanged."

From a letter of Buonaparte, dated Faenza, February 13; which will be given in full to-morrow.

"General Serrurier, and general Wurmser, were to have a conference yesterday to fix the day of the capitulation, and agree upon the differences between the proposed and the accorded articles."

Bulletin of the army of Italy, head quarters at Faenza, February 3.

"The army is informed, that Mantua surrendered yesterday, at ten o'clock in the evening. The garrison are prisoners of war; the articles of capitulation will be made known, as soon as received by the officers.

(Signed) "PASUALIS."

The three preceding articles are from the Journal of France, of February 13.

The following is from that of February 15.

The Directory to general Serrurier.

"You have obtained, citizen general, a prize flattering to your honourable services, in receiving the capitulation of Mantua, and in taking possession of that important fortress. The Directory felicitates itself and you upon this event; an event the most brilliant of any during a war which will never be forgotten."

PHILADELPHIA, *April 13.*

A vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Lisbon, whence she sailed the 1st March. In the account she brings of the capture of four Spanish men of war by admiral Jarvis, it is mentioned that one of the Spanish admirals died at Lisbon, having lost both his legs in the action. The Spanish prizes and one of the English three decked ships went into Lisbon under jury masts. The remaining part of the Spanish fleet made every effort to bring the English fleet to action, the day after which the Spaniards captured eight or ten sail of the English Mediterranean fleet.

Extract of a letter dated Civita-Vecchia, 20th January, 1797, to a merchant in this city.

"I have the pleasure to communicate to you that peace has lately been effected between Tunis, and the United States of America. This intelligence was brought to Naples by an American vessel just arrived there from Tunis, where she had been taken in, and in consequence of the above event was released.

"The American vessel lately arrived at Naples from the United States was extremely well received by that court, and the merchants appear much pleased with the intention the United States have shewn to extend their commerce to that country, and are disposed to make every exertion to encourage and increase that intercourse. Since the blockade which last summer rendered the port of Leghorn of so difficult access to foreign vessels has been raised—the commerce of that place has resumed its former channels with renewed vigour, and activity."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 11th inst.

"This day arrived the American ship Industry, captain Rude, in 31 days from the Downs. She brings London papers to the 7th of March, which contain nothing of importance. In long. 14, she was boarded by a French ship of war, out only 5 days from l'Orient, examined and allowed to pass."

Letters received by the above vessel state, that all was tranquil in England on the 7th of March that the new emission of bank notes was circulating with the greatest facility—that all apprehensions of an invasion had ceased—and that, at this important crisis, the people were almost unanimously determined to give every support to the government which the exigency of their affairs might require.

Annapolis, April 20.

Extract of a letter received per the Industry, arrived at New-York, from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated 28th February, 1797.

"A run on the bank has forced the interference of government to prevent any further issue of specie 'till the opinion of parliament is taken. Instead of this reducing the stocks, the same day (yesterday) they rose two per cent.

"The landing of 1400 Frenchmen in Wales (who without much trouble were all taken prisoners) is the supposed cause of the run. All will *no doubt* be over soon, and credit again revive. Insurance on American vessels continues to rise—present rates 10 *a* 12 guineas. No return. The risks appear now more serious then ever—several vessels have been retaken and brought in here. Those were Americans bound from this country to the East-Indies, and one from Charleston, say the Antelope, to this, is carried into France."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. VIII.

To the Inspector.

"Sir,

"I have, for some time past been brooding over a domestic concern which has given me much anxiety; and having accidentally met with one of your papers I determined to lay my cause of uneasiness before you, and to beg your advice on the subject, as I am totally at a loss in what manner to proceed in an affair of such importance.

"I have a comfortable estate, which brings me in a neat income of five hundred a year, and with care and economy have hitherto been able to support the style of a gentleman in the neighbourhood where I live: I have an only son, the hope of my family, on whose education I have spared no pains or expence, and the reputation with which he passed through his collegiate studies, has amply repaid me for the money it cost. It was always my intention to bring him up to the same occupation which I and my father before me have pursued; and on his return from college, had actually begun to instruct him in the art of husbandry.

"Unfortunately, an old friend of mine, of your city, in passing through our part of the country, called to spend a day or two with me. Our conversation, as is usual with people in the country, turned chiefly on the politics of the day. He was much pleased with the sensible and sprightly remarks of my son, and regretted I did not purpose giving him a further opportunity of improving himself, declaring it was a pity a youth of such promising parts should be confined to the dull employments of a country life, with talents, which, if properly cultivated, would qualify him for the most distinguished stations in society; and insisted on my sending him to Annapolis for a year or two, where he would have every opportunity of forming his manners and cultivating his mind. I confess, Mr. Inspector, I did not altogether relish this proposition, and was much displeased at hearing such encomiums passed on my son in his presence. I replied, coldly, that he over-rated his abilities, and as I intended him for a farmer, the polish he talked of would be quite unnecessary. He ridiculed the idea of his being a *clod hopper*, as he was pleased to call it, and declared that one twelvemonth in the city would convince me how much he was in the right; and teazed me so incessantly, that to avoid farther importunity, I was obliged to tell him I would take the matter into consideration.

"You may easily judge, Mr. Inspector, the effect this conversation had on my son. He lost all relish for a country life, and was constantly torturing me about my friend's advice: and having made his mother of his party, there was no opposing their united solicitations. I was obliged to acquiesce, though much against my own opinion. Accordingly having first given him a great deal of advice, I set him out for your city, allowing him two hundred a year, which, considering the narrowness of my circumstances, I am sure you will think a handsome provision.

"I could not help, Mr. Inspector, feeling many poignant sensations at his departure, and the bodings of my mind had a sensible effect on my spirits. My wife attempted, in vain, to dissipate my fears, by painting, in lively colours, the many advantages which would result from his present situation. Indeed, her attention was so much absorbed, with the prospect of his becoming a fine gentleman, that she seemed to express little of that maternal solicitude, which might be expected from a fond mother, parting with her only son. The first letters I received from him, after his departure, contributed, in some measure, to dispel my fears. The account he gave me of the studies, my friend had chalked out for him, and the regular and unremitting manner in which he pursued them, made me hope that his time would not be misspent; and that I had considered the matter in too unfavourable a point of view. This continued for two or three months, when his style of writing, especially to his mother, became entirely changed. He spoke of nothing but dinners, routs and balls, and in fine every letter teemed with *bon mots* of persons in the highest stations of life, whose names I had barely heard, while I was a member of the legislature in 1777, but who never deigned to pay me the least mark of civility; and perhaps until my son carried my name to Annapolis never knew there such a person as Mr. R—s, a staunch old whig. But, Sir, what gave me the greatest concern, was his constant and pressing solicitations for an increase of his allowance. I refused for some time, but he at last wrote me, that his necessary expences, had so far exceeded his income, that he was indebted in a considerable sum, which, if I did not discharge, his reputation was irreparably gone. This, Sir, was a stroke I little expected, and there was nothing left but to advance the money. Having ascertained the sum, I enclosed him the amount, desiring him at the same time, as he had now been absent a full twelvemonth, to return home, his mother and myself being very anxious to see him.

"On the day I expected him home, I invited a large company to dine with me, and we were anxiously awaiting his arrival, when a servant came in, and said there was a strange gentleman in the yard. I immediately went out, and found a person oddly and fantastically dressed, whom I took for a foreigner. He advanced up to me with a familiar air, and it was not until he held out his hand, I discovered my son. I cannot, Mr. Inspector, express the sensations I at that moment experienced; however, it was no time for expostulation, and I led him in, with feelings far different from those which I experienced a twelvemonth before on his return from college, when his appearance was as simple as his manners were unaffected. As soon as his mother knew him, through this strange metamorphosis, she ran up to embrace him, when to my astonishment and mortification, he stepped back, drew one foot behind the other—made a profound bow—and "hoped he had the felicity of finding her well." The same speech, in the same attitude was addressed to every one present, and although they were a little disconcerted at first, and retraced his compliment in a manner not very graceful, yet I could discover evident marks of contempt in their countenances, and they eyed him from head to foot, with looks, the meaning of which I could too easily penetrate. And well they might, for I venture to say, they had never before seen so grotesque a figure. He wore over his coat a jacket which I took for a sailor's, but which I have since learned, is called a Spencer; and his neck was tied up with a huge handkerchief, which effectually concealed his chin. I spent but a comfortless day. His whole conversation turned on the fashions and occurrences of the town, with which, I and my neighbours are totally unacquainted. Indeed, Sir, so far has the spirit of fashion and novelty possessed his mind, that not content with disfiguring himself, he seems bent on

new modelling every thing about him; and among other reformations, has proposed that I should add another story to my house, declaring it is so low, that it throws a damp on spirits to look at it. But, Sir, this is an innovation to which I never will agree: I and my father before me have lived in it comfortably, and I will not involve myself in ruin, to gratify his whim.

"I have often attempted to reason him out of his new acquired follies; but found it answered no purpose. He replied it was the *ton*, and to deviate from it would be an affectation of singularity, which would expose him to ridicule. Finding all arguments on this subject seemed but to confirm him in his prejudices, I prudently gave the matter up, flattering myself, that the shafts of ridicule, which from the singularity of his appearance in a country place, would be aimed at him on all sides, would make a deeper impression on his mind, which seemed equally impervious to admonition or reproof. A few days, however, convinced me, that I had nothing to expect from this quarter. He began to grow tired of home, and requested to know when he was to return. I then explained myself to him very freely, telling him it was impossible for me to support him at the rate he lived, and unless he wished to reduce himself and his parents to beggary, he must give up all thoughts of returning to Annapolis. He heard me with apparent marks of astonishment, and at length replied, he should never be happy at home, and if it was my object to make him miserable, I should be completely gratified. I was much hurt at this speech, yet I resolved not to recede from my determination. But he at length became so unhappy, that the very sight of him made my heart ache, and I was at length compelled in compassion both to him and myself, to comply with his wishes. You may call this weakness, Mr. Inspector, but I could not bear to see my son unhappy, when I had the power of removing his uneasiness. This, Sir, is my present situation, and a gloomy prospect it affords, for if my son's fashionable extravagancies continue for a few years, I shall certainly be brought to ruin. Your's

Y. RUSTICUS."

Anne-Arundel county, April 8, 1797.

By virtue of a deed of trust from capt. SAMUEL MAYNARD to us, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Thursday the eighth day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day, on twelve months credit, the sale to be continued from day to day until all is sold, the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, before any thing will be delivered,

THAT valuable plantation whereon the said Samuel Maynard now lives, situated within two miles of Herring Bay, containing about 250 acres, with some improvements thereon. Also a number of country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture.

And, on Thursday the fifteenth day of June, will be sold, at Lower-Marlborough, a parcel of European goods, one half of the schooner Friendship, with her tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Patuxent river. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN THOMAS, }
JOSEPH WILKINSON, } Trustees.

P. S. All persons who have, or formerly had, connexions with capt. Maynard in trade, are requested to produce the books, or a statement from said books, with all bonds and accounts relative to such concerns, on or before the day of sale, and all persons having claims against the said Samuel Maynard are hereby called on to make them known, and all indebted to make payment to the trustees. J. T.
J. W.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

HAVING been some time without Morocco leather, takes this method to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has received from London, per the Montezuma, a large and handsome assortment of prime Morocco leather, of various colours, fancy and plain; kid ditto of different colours; Morocco and kid sandal vamps, handsomely worked, boot legs, vamps, and bend soles, and a parcel of excellent seal skins, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, all which he will make in a neat and fashionable manner, or according to direction.

He returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his friends in particular, for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Annapolis, April 12, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax, not exceeding three shillings and nine-pence current money in any one year, for every hundred pounds of property within the said city, and the precincts thereof.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of July next.

JOSEPH GREEN, sheriff of Charles county, 2.
James Cookley, near Newport, Charles county, 1.
William M'Conchie, sen. ditto, 1.
Messrs. J. Brent, and Co. Port-Tobacco, 1.
Jane Adams, at Wm. Swan's, Charles county, 1.
Bennet Neale, Cobb Neck, Charles county, 1.
Mungo Mufchett, 1.
Samuel Hanson, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Samuel M'Pherson, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Alexander Scott, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, 1.
Col. Wm. M. Wilkinson, Charles county, 1.
B. Ashton, Newport, Charles county, 1.
Messrs. Marshall and Smoot, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Thomas Marshall, Nottingham, 1.
Doct. Charles Lancaster, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
John Ward, of Auguftine, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Capt. Thomas Jenkins, Charles county, 1.
Jno. B. Hanson, care of Wm. Vincent, Port-Tobacco, 1.
Elizabeth Martindale, Cobb Neck, Charles county, 1.
Charles Love, Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1.
Mr. Crain, near Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1.
Messrs. Charles Edwards, and Co. Newport, Charles county, 1.
Mary Moreton, Freeman's Point, near Benedict, 1.
John Booth, mercht. Nanjemoy, 1.
John Briscoe, Chaptico, 1.
Mary Jones, Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, 1.
Doct. Jesse Jameson, Bryan-town, Charles county, 1.
James Allen Carry, mercht. Newport, 1.
Elizabeth Tabbs, Allen's-Fresh, Charles county, 1.
Captain Joseph Boarman, near Port-Tobacco, Charles county, 1.
William Shorvan, care of Edward Pye, mercht. Port-Tobacco, 1.
Doct. Townly Yates, Port Tobacco, 1.
George Lee, Esq; Poplar Hill, Charles county, 2.
Thomas Lomax, near Port-Tobacco, 3.

Port-Tobacco, April 1, 1797.

Imported Millinery

Of the lateft and moft elegant fafhions.

MRS. WILLIAMS

HAS the honour of acquainting the ladies, fhe has imported in the Montezuma, from London, part of her fpring patterns, amongft which are, the Jockey, Caroline, and Telegraphe bonnets; alfo, the elegant full dreft cap, as worn the queen's birth night, 16th January laft. Likewife received, by the Patriolen, from Liverpool, a handfome collection of oftrich and fancy feathers. Mrs. Williams will fhortly receive the remainder of her fpring patterns from a different milliner in London, that the ladies may have a greater choice of variety. She being determined to fpare no pains or expence to merit a continuance of commands from the ladies of this city and the country adjacent. By the Adriana [daily expected] fhe will receive a very handfome collection of filk goods, alfo every article ufed in the making of millinery.

Ladies at any diftance fending their orders in writing will be ferved fame as if preſent, and the articles forwarded with the utmoft care, by land or water carriage.

The ladies are moft refpectfully informed, no abatement will be made from the price aſked, or on any article of millinery be returned or exchanged.

London millinery ftore, Lemmon-ſtreet, firſt ſtreet above Gay-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite South-ſtreet, leading to the new theatre, Baltimore, April 3, 1797.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Upper-Marlborough, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of July next, will be ſent to the General Poſt Office as dead letters.

REV. JOHN ASHTON, right rev. Thos. J. Chapet, Miſs Anne Diggs, Mary Debutts, Walter Greenfield, John Hepburn, Walker Harwood (2), Samuel Hepburn, Joſeph Harriſon, Staniſlaus Hoxton, Rinaldo Johnſon, David Munroe, John R. Magruder, clerk of P. G. county, George Naylor, Joſeph Sprigg, James H. Smith.

B. M. BRASHEARS, P. M.

April 3, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ALLEN THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, to Mr. JOHN WELLS, at Leonard-town, or to the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis.

JAMES THOMAS, Executor.

April 6, 1797.

Annapolis, 11th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-ſeven acres, about one half thereof is wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is ſituate between two and three miles from this city. There are ſeveral very beautiful ſituations and proſpects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overſeer's houſe, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has alſo ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1797.

Greenbury Pumphrey, &c. vs. *Jacob Stoner, Philip Hammond, and Rezin Pumphrey.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for obliging the defendant, Philip Hammond, to convey unto the complainant, Greenbury Pumphrey, a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called STONER'S DELIGHT; it ſtates, that the defendant, Jacob Stoner, being poſſeſſed of the ſaid land, of which the legal title was in his father, John Stoner, and being equitably entitled to one moiety thereof, did, under an authority given to him by and with the approbation of the ſaid John Stoner, contract to ſell, and did deliver the ſame, together with a tract called A MISTAKE IN FRIENDSHIP, unto Walter Pumphrey, father of the complainant, for the ſum of £.300, the greater part of which hath been paid to the ſaid Jacob Stoner by the ſaid Walter; that Rezin Pumphrey, on the death of Walter, adminiſtered on his eſtate, took poſſeſſion of the ſaid land, and ſold Stoner's Delight to Philip Hammond, deceaſed, who had notice of the contract aforeſaid; that the ſaid Jacob and John Stoner conveyed Stoner's Delight to the ſaid Philip Hammond in order to defraud the complainant, the heir of his father, who died inteſtate; that the legal title to the ſaid Stoner's Delight is now in Philip Hammond, one of the defendants, claiming mediately from the deceaſed Philip; and that the aforeſaid Rezin Pumphrey hath left the ſtate, and removed to ſome place unknown to the complainant.

It is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the 5th day of May next, to the intent that the ſaid Rezin Pumphrey may have notice of the complainant's application, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery county, near Mr. John Killy's ſtore, on the 30th day of March, a negro man named THOMAS, twenty-one or two years old, about five feet two inches high, well made chunky fellow; had on when he went away, an old white country cloth coat and breeches, old ſhoes and ſtockings, coarſe linen ſhirt, and an old high crown wool hat; he is an artful fellow, and probably may change his cloaths. I will pay FOUR DOLLARS if taken ten miles from home, EIGHT DOLLARS if twenty miles, or the above reward if taken up out of the ſtate, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or ſecured in any gaol ſo that I get him again.

JOHN S. M'ELWAINE.

April 3, 1797.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, ſome time laſt fall, a ſtray red HEIFER, about two years old, no perceivable mark or brand. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY.

April 5, 1797.

THE partnerſhip of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual conſent this day diſſolved; all perſons being indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe having claims to exhibit them for ſettlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY,
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

THE partnerſhip of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to them for profeſſional ſervices to call on either of them, or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to ſettle their accounts.

J. MURRAY,
J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay-ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there abouts. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to ſettle ſaid eſtate, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

March 30, 1797. DAVID STEUART.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of July next.

JAMES BRICE, Wm. Brogden, capt. R. Eyre, capt. James Boyd, care of Jno. Randall, Gotlieb Bahr, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), Joseph Chaves, Thomas Charlton (2), Annapolis; Dr. Richard Chew, West river.

Gabriel Duvall, William Duncan, Annapolis.

Benjamin Forrester, Samuel Felper, Samuel Frederick, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Samuel Godman, Monf. George, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; John Groves, Pig Point; Joseph Gill, Joshua Groves, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood (2), William Harwood, maj. Thomas Harwood, jun. Thomas Harris, John G. Harrison (2), Benjamin Harrison, Annapolis; Edward Hall, West river; Samuel Harrison, Herring Bay.

Cattron Lewis, care of Pinkney and Guyer, Annapolis; Mr. Mann, Thomas Munroe, Mary Maynard, Peter M'Laughlin, care of Jas. Mackubin, Annapolis; Eliza M'Gill, David M'Gill (3), West river.

George Plater, Perrin Potter, Matthew Power, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Monf. Raynaud, Valentine Rutter, Annapolis.

Jonathan Sellman, Henry Stanton, Annapolis.

Richard Tootell, Annapolis; Edward Timmens, near Annapolis.

Vestry of St. James's Parish (2), Anne-Arundel county.

James Winchester, James West, Eliz. Whitewood, William Weems, Oliver Whiddon, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1797.

Bank of Baltimore.

1st April, 1797.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE having taken into consideration the great advantages likely to arise to the Bank from having the remaining one half of the capital paid, and being authorised by the charter to call for this payment at such time as they may appoint, do therefore give notice, that Monday the 5th day of June next, and the five following days, are fixed on for the stockholders to pay the remaining one hundred and fifty dollars on each share, in gold or silver, at the bank aforesaid.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. It is intended that the first half yearly dividend shall be declared on the above-mentioned 5th day of June.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to DANIEL SMITH for thirty pounds current money, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and the year following I became security for the said Daniel Smith in a bond payable to EDWARD ABELL, for a larger sum of money, part of which I have paid to the said Edward Abell, and I still remain security for the balance due on said bond, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment from Daniel Smith of my bond, as I will not pay off the said bond, nor any part thereof.

JOHN AVIS.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril. S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

Annapolis, March 20, 1797.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of JOHN HALL, Esq; late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, that they may be paid, and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ELEANOR HALL, Executrix of John Hall.

N. B. Mr. Hall, in his life-time, lent a number of his books to his acquaintances. Those who have them are requested to return them to me. E. H.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor.

March 22, 1797.

HIGH FLYER,

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterfall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat; Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shafto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miss Bartorth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowfy, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the first of this instant, two negro men, ISAAC and CHARLES, Isaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when sharply spoken to; had on when he went away, an old homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a striped waistcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has small features, he is a mannerly fellow when spoken to; had on when he went away, a new homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reason to believe they have a free Butler's pass. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of the said fellows, if taken out of the state, and if in the state FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of Avese.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises,

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and it at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. FOWLER, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty-one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. EPHRAIM DUVALL, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation, and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty-three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

Merrikin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 274½ acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magoth river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, spars, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chestnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robertson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th day of October last, a negro woman named POLLY, but passes by the name of POLLY BUTLER, about twenty-two years old, well grown, and has a pleasant countenance; had on when she went away a white muslin jacket and petticoat, and a coarse wool hat; she has been seen in Annapolis; has a pass, which reads thus, "Permit the bearer Polly to pass and repass, in order to provide herself a master," signed by "William Tawneyhill." Any person taking up said negro, on securing her in gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

ADAM YOUNG.

Montgomery county.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.